

HONORING ROD SINCLAIR

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a friend, Rod Sinclair of Mariposa County, CA in my district. Rod passed away early Tuesday morning at the John C. Fremont Hospital in Mariposa.

Rod spent 27 years serving the people of Mariposa County as a deputy Sheriff, Sergeant and Captain in the Mariposa County Sheriffs Department. As a very visible figure in the community, Rod was known to all as a practical, friendly 'old style' officer, who was able to enforce the law by knowing the who, what, when and where about everything that was happening in the community. Later in his career, he was responsible for modernizing the Sheriff's Information systems, and took great delight in learning the newest technology.

After work and on weekends, Rod spent innumerable hours working in support of youth sports, particularly football. He maintained the football field at the fairgrounds, and made sure that the "Mustangs" stayed organized, active and funded through community support.

Following his retirement, Rod was a visible fixture at the Mariposa Fairgrounds where he volunteered doing maintenance and special projects as needed by his wife, Linda, who is the Fair Manager.

Rod will be missed by his wife Linda Sinclair, and his sons Ed and Jeffrey. Ed has followed Rod as a Deputy Sheriff in Mariposa, and Jeffrey serves his country as a Lieutenant Commander on board the *USS Enterprise*.

Mr. Speaker, I am saddened by this loss. Mariposa County has lost one of its true characters and community supporters with the passing of Rod Sinclair.

REMOVING THE HANDCUFFS FROM THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in 1995, the Central Intelligence Agency established guidelines that limited the ability of its field personnel to recruit individuals with checkered backgrounds. Henceforth, the human rights history of potential assets would have to be thoroughly vetted. This limitation has been criticized by the National Commission on Terrorism, by former CIA Directors Woolsey and Gates, by the Vice-President, and others. They correctly note that it is precisely those individuals with shady backgrounds who are able to infiltrate terrorist organizations. If we are to penetrate and destroy highly secretive networks such as al Qaeda, then we must deal with some very unsavory characters. We must remove the handcuffs from our intelligence service.

Mr. Speaker, this Member places into the RECORD a prescient op/ed from the September 14, 2001, edition of the Norfolk Daily News. Entitled "Spies Needed to Stop Terrorism," the editorial correctly notes that this nation

must overcome its aversion to old-fashioned spying and aggressively seek to infiltrate and destroy terrorist networks. Therefore, this Member strongly urges his colleagues to carefully read this editorial as this is one area that we must reform successfully to win the war against terrorism.

SPIES NEEDED TO STOP TERRORISM NEW REPORT SHOWS WHY COVERT ACTIVITIES AND USE OF INFORMANTS ARE NECESSARY

This week's terrorist acts have introduced Americans to a frightening new world in which terrorism could someday be even worse—nuclear bombs in suitcases, for instance—and what that means is that we have to become as surefire as possible in stopping it. We won't if we do not get over our aversion to old-fashioned spying.

As the National Commission on Terrorism pointed out in a report last year, you cannot prevent terrorism if you don't know the plans of the terrorists, and you cannot know the plans unless you infiltrate terrorist organizations. Six years ago, the CIA backed off aggressive recruitment of infiltrators because some of them had themselves committed despicable acts. The agency no longer wanted to dirty its hands.

But as the commission report observes, police have long used informants who were themselves criminals. The public accepts the practice for the obvious reason that it helps police control crime. Controlling terrorism is an even more compelling reason to put aside qualms, for as the commission noted and this week's terrorism demonstrates, terrorism has graduated from a Marxist-Leninist model of killing relatively few to a fanatical model of killing as many as possible.

The commission analysis is that the Marxist terrorists had a political agenda that they felt could not be fulfilled if their acts took too many lives and spurred widespread public disgust, whereas the religiously motivated terrorists of today are simply seeking revenge. If it is hate that drives you more than the accomplishment of a particular goal, the more deaths achieved, the more satisfaction. We already know that thousands were killed Tuesday. Armed with nuclear weapons, terrorists could kill millions, and that fact provides a context in which the question of spying should be considered.

SECRETARY DON EVANS REGARDING KAMCO

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 2, 2001

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I was heartened by the response that I received from the Honorable Donald Evans, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce, regarding the Korean Asset Management Corporation (KAMCO) and its relationship with Dongkuk Steel Mills of South Korea. Secretary Evans' statement is indicative of a genuine commitment on the part of the Administration to ensure that a fair and equitable environment is prevalent for American steelworkers. I look forward to working with Secretary Evans in the near future to help safeguard and protect our domestic steel industry.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, DC, August 17, 2001.
His Excellency CHANG, CHE SHIK,
*Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Energy of
the Republic of Korea, Seoul.*

DEAR MR. MINISTER: I enjoyed meeting President Kim and Minister Hwang at the

CBCD Ministerial earlier this year. I felt we had good meetings and very productive discussions, and I look forward to continuing those discussions with you.

One of the first issues I would like to discuss regards the upcoming September auction of Hanbo Iron and Steel by the Korea Asset Management Corporation (KAMCO). As you know, the United States has long term concerned about financial support for Hanbo from the Government of Korea. To put this issue in its proper context, in a 1998 exchange of letters with our government, the Korean Government stated that the sale of Hanbo would take place under a transparent process following international customs and practices. There were also assurances that Hanbo's creditors were committed to selling Hanbo through international competitive bidding that would "provide equal opportunities for all potential purchasers and that the market will dictate the terms of the assets sales and disposition." In addition, the Korean Government has assured the United States that POSCO would not bid on Hanbo and that the Korean Government would not provide financial support for the purchase of Hanbo.

I am encouraged by KAMCO's commitment to auction the company, in whole or in part, as well as its refusal to enter into private, non-transparent negotiations with companies before the open bidding process has begun. As KAMCO prepare to complete the sale of Hanbo, I would like to emphasize that it is important that the auction be conducted in the most open and transparent manner possible.

Toward this end, I believe it is imperative that (1) the Korean Government only accept market-based bids, from financially sound firms; (2) financing from Korean Government-owned or controlled banks not be used to secure any sale; and (3) the bid selection process be based on commercial, not political factors. I feel strongly that by implementing these guidelines the Korean Government will fulfill its previous assurances that Hanbo will not receive any further government support and will be sold through a market-based process.

I appreciate your concern and continued cooperation in ensuring that the sale of Hanbo is completed as efficiently and expeditiously as possible. I look forward to working with you in the future.

Warm regards,

DONALD L. EVANS.

July 10, 2001.

Hon. DONALD EVANS,
*Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce, Wash-
ington, DC.*

DEAR SECRETARY EVANS: Both domestic and foreign steelmakers generally acknowledge the worldwide excess production capacity has seriously harmed U.S. steelmakers. There may be differences in various studies about how much excess capacity exists, but all involved seem to agree that much of the excess has been caused by market distorting subsidies and that these should be stopped.

Dongkuk Steel Mills of South Korea is an excellent example of a financially weak company that has used political muscle to get government loans at subsidized interest rates to survive and expand. During the last three years Dongkuk earnings have failed to equal its interest expense. This should be measured against a benchmark articulated by McKinsey & Co., a highly respected international consulting company, which provides that a company with less than two times interest coverage is likely to fail. Generally, even "junk" quality coverage ratio, Dongkuk has apparently just been granted an \$80 million credit facility by Korea Development Bank (KDB), an agency of the Korean government which is funded indirectly